THE
Boston-Gazette,
AND
COUNTRY JOURNAL.
Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

No. 670.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1768.

A LIST of PRIZES which came up in *Faneuil-Hall* Lottery, Letter F, drawn *January* 1768.

(*Note. All those Numbers that have no Sums annexed to them are Prizes of* Six Dollars *each.*)

No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
3	6	183	6	316	6	440	6	581	100	736	100	907	6	1282	6	1364	6	1393	6	1558	6	1725	6	1887	6	2139	6	2214	6
5		55		17		42		82		41		9		31		65		95		60		29		90		40		16	
7		57		21		43		91		42		11		32		66	50	99		65		32		94		50		17	
9		60		22		45		92		44		13		34		71		1402	20	67		83		95		53		18	8
26		62		24	20	48		93		46		27		35		73		7		70		38		96		58		19	
29		64		30		50		99		55		42		36	8	74		9	8	71		43		99		61		22	
30		69		31		53	8	600		58		44		37		75		14		72		47		1900		71		24	
35		70	50	32		58		3		69		47		38		79		16		74		50		1		78		25	
37		72		33	20	60		4		76		51		40		80		17		75		56		9		80		30	
41		73		34		61		7		82		54		41		81		18		80		58		11	8	81		37	
46		79		41		82		8		86		59		48		88		20		81		59		13		87		40	
47		80		44		84		11		87		61	20	55		89		22		82		60		15		96		44	
51		84		45		86		13		89		68		56	50	92		27		83		62		17		99	100	45	
55		86		48		70		16		91		69		60		91		31		88	10	67		18		2102		47	
68		93		51		71		22		92		84		68		92		34		93		72	50	20		4		49	2000
71		94		52		75		29		93		85		69		94		35		99		74		22		8			
72		200		58		75		54		800		89		73		95		41		1601		75		23		9			
74		13		56		78		35		1		90		77		97		42		4		85		34		12	8		
76		18		59		79		37		2		92		78		99		46		10		86		35		19			
79		25		62		80		38		3		97		79		1304		47		11		87		36	8	21			
85		27		64	20	86		40		4		99		83		6		54		13		90		37		22			
87		29		65		89		42		16		1000		85		7		57		22		93		42		26			
88		34		72	8	91	50	45		11	8	5		90		18		60		24		96		56		28	20		
99		35		75		95		48		20		13		91	8	24		63		26		99		59		32			
91		39		78		96		52		23		14		94		26		64		32		1805		60		34			
94		44		79		98		62		24		19		97		51		65		33	8	10		64		37			
95		46		81		501		63		27		26		1200		54		66		34		17		65		39			
97		47		83		2		64		29	100	29		1		55		70		38		21		69		40			
98		48	8	87		5		67		34		32		2		57		72		42		23		70		41			
102		51		90		4		68		42		34		4		58		76		44		24		71		51			
3		53		94		8		71		44		39		5		59		78		50		25		73		54			
4		55		95		10		79		45		42		7	8	61		81		52		26		79		57			
6		57		96		13		80		50		46		8		67		88		58		32		80		73			
8		60		97	100	22		84		51		48		9		49	100	96		69		35		83		74			
12		63		402		24		85		54	8	57		17		50		97		71		38		84	20	75			
15		64		4		37		88		55		58		19		52		1507		73		39		86		77			
16		66		6		38		88		62		64		20		56		11		76		41		91		78			
19	20	71		7		44		91		66	50	69		23		63		13		79		43		97	500	80			
22		72		13		47		94		69		70		26		65	20	15		81		45		2001		81			
27		78		14		48		96		72		71		27		66		17		82		53		2		86			
28		79	8	16		49		97		77		72		30		68		19		85	8	57		6		88			
29		83		19		52		700		85		73	8	31		71		21		90		63		17		90			
33		84		20		53		1		90	50	79		35		72		29		92		66		18		91			
35	8	87		21		57		10		91		88		37		77		36		96		70	100	19		93			
41		92		23		61		12		95		93		38		78		43		99		71		21		94			
44		93		27		64		17		96		94		46		80		44		1700		72		22		96			
46		301		32		65		18		97		1104		52		81	8	46		2		73		27		99			
48		7		33		71		23		900		13		54		84		54		6		78		29		2200			
49		9		34		78		29		3		17		57		86		53		12		80		31		2			
51		11		35	100	79		31		4		18		59		88		54		16		85		32		7			
52		12		36		80		32		5		20		63		92		56		22		86		37		13			

*** Those Persons poſſeſſed of Benefit Tickets, by applying to the Managers who ſign'd them, may receive their Money.

SCHEME

OF a LOTTERY for Raiſing Nine Hundred Dollars, towards Rebuilding *Faneuil*-Hall, Agreeable to an Act of the General Court, wherein Meſſieurs *Joſeph Jackſon*, *Thomas Cheſtring*, *Benjamin Auſtin*, *Samuel Sewall*, and *John Ruddock*, Eſqrs. or any Three of them, are appointed Managers, who are ſworn to the faithful Peformance of their Truſt.

Faneuil-Hall LOTTERY, Letter A,

Conſiſts of 2250 Tickets, at Four Dollars each; 647 of which are Prizes of the following Value,

Prizes		Dollars		Dollars.
2	of	1000	are	2000
2	of	400	are	800
8	of	100	are	800
10	of	50	are	500
15	of	20	are	300
20	of	8	are	160
590	of	6	are	3540
647	Prizes.			8,100
1603	Blanks.			
2250	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,		is	9,000 Dollars.
	To be paid in Prizes,			8,100 Dollars.
	Remains for the Market,			900 Dollars.

The above Scheme is calculated in ſuch a Manner, as we preſume will be agreeable to the Publick: Complaint has been made that the Capital Prize in the former Lotteries took up too large a ſhare of the Money; the Managers to obviate ſuch an Objection, have now leſſened the Capital Prize one Half, and by this means divided the Money more equally. There are but a little above two Blanks to a Prize, we doubt not therefore that the Tickets will be diſpos'd of and the Drawing commence much ſooner than the laſt.

Publick and ſeaſonable Notice will be given of the Time and Place of Drawing; and as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, a Liſt of the Prizes will be publiſhed in *Edes* and *Gill's Boſton-Gazette and Country Journal*, and the Money paid to the Poſſeſſors of the Benefit Tickets within Twenty Days after Drawing.

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like Manner. Prizes not demanded within Twelve Months after Drawing will be deem'd as generouſly given for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, and applied accordingly.

Tickets to be had of the reſpective Managers, and of the Printers hereof.

WANTED, a SLOOP or SCHOONER, from 75 to 85 Tons. Inquire of the Printers.

BRUSHES of all Sorts, manufactured in BOSTON, equal in Goodneſs to any imported from Europe, to be ſold by Wholeſale, as low as they can be bought in London, at

JOHN SMITH's Shop,
In Newbury-Street, BOSTON.

*** Caſh given for Hogs Briſtles, Shipping Furrs and Bees-Wax. N. B. Briſtles mended in the neateſt Manner.

SAMUEL SELLON, *Farrier*.

ACQUAINTS his Cuſtomers and others, that he has removed what ſick Horſes he had to a Stable at a Diſtance from his Shop; Thoſe who favour him with their Cuſtom in Shoeing and Keeping Horſes may be aſſured his Shop and Stable contiguous to it are and ſhall be kept free from Infection. *Jan. 22d*, 1768.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of Joſeph Urann, late of Boſton, Ship Joiner, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Thomas Urann, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate. And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to ſaid Adminiſtrator.

To be LET the 25d Day of next *March*,

THE Wood Wharffs, Stable and Counting-Houſe, now improved by Meſſ'rs *Campbell* and *Cockran*, as alſo a Tenement in Fore-Street; inquire of Edes & Gill.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to grace the inclosed Letter to the Author of the Piece in the last Monday's Evening-Post, figned "by a friend to Truth and Impartiality", a Place in your next; and you would oblige many others, besides your constant Reader,

Boston, January 28th, 1768. W. W.

SIR,

I HAVE read your performance made public in the Evening-Post this week, and am sorry for your sake that you have succeeded no better in your attempt, to vindicate the good bishop of Landaff. Your comparing the gentleman you took in hand, to such a worthless coxcomb as Sir Roger, deserves the utmost contempt. The Dr. would disdain the thought of "making himself important" in the manner you suggest; and had he been inclined to look big in such a way, he would not have attacked a sermon, though under the name of a Bishop, the confutation of which might be effected with so low a degree of ability, that his character would not have been at all advanced by it. You would not have introduced what you had to say with this *idle tale*, if you had been open and generous as the Dr. was, putting your name to what you wrote. Sculking in the dark, under the cover of a feigned circumlocution, you thought I suppose would screen you from the public odium such rudeness would justly make you liable to.——If you had known the Dr. you would not have said, his attacking an English Bishop in a cause wherein the honour of his country was concerned, was owing to this maxim, PROCUL A JOVE PROCUL A FULMINE. I did not know the proper title of an English Bishop at this day was JUPITER CUM FULMINE. In times past, this title might justly be applied to some of them. But if you have given them their just PRESENT character, we have more reason than I imagined to make that prayer, from such HIGH POWERS, SCATTERING ABROAD RED HOT THUNDERBOLTS, good Lord deliver the poor colonies! It is strange you should speak of the Dr. as treating his subject with "excessive warmth," when he did it with so much gentle meekness, as to expose himself to the censure of many on this account. You, above all men, should not have mentioned the word "rancor", it so glaringly appears through the whole of your piece. Had you first "cast the beam out of your own eye", you would not in this respect seen so much as "a mote" in the Dr's. As to these matters you call "malevolent and false," they are certainly facts, and such stubborn ones, that they will not admit of a just answer. The able defender of the Society you speak of, has been answered, by the memorable gentleman quoted by the Dr, and in such a manner, that no good reply has been, or can be made to what he has offered. You now come to point out, how injuriously the Dr has dealt with the Bishop of Landaff's sermon. You acknowledge that "he vehemently accuses the American adventurers of grossly neglecting religion". But, say you, "the Bishop's" accusation is extremly just, respecting the adventurers to several of these colonies at least. The adventurers to no colony on the continent ever deserved so enormously bad a character; in order to it, they must have been but little if any thing better than incarnate fiends. You go on, "Is it not natural to understand his Lordship as levelling his charge at those people? No, says the Dr, he means to accuse those who "emigrated from their native country, under an engage-"ment to promote religion, as well as trade, none but "New-Englanders did so, he must therefore of necessity "mean you". You ought to have known, that it was the Bishop, not the Dr, that thus described the adventurers, he accuses. The Dr only argued from this description which was the Bishop's, that he must mean the New-England adventurers. And he argued both justly and strongly; for it is a fact known to every one acquainted with the historical settlement of those colonies, that the adventurers to them were not RELIGIONISTS, and that they did not settle them upon the account of religion, but with a view to their worldly interest only. They could not therefore be the adventurers the Bishop had described. You say farther in his Lordship's sermon, page 12, there are these remarkable words,— "Conscientious persons, who left the country on religious motives behaved in a most faithful, and christian manner." A passage which the Dr, thro' his great fairness and impartiality, thought proper wholly to omit. If you had been possessed of that impartial fairness, the want of which you charge upon the Dr, you would have given the passage entire, and not some detached words from it only. It is verbatim thus, "In the old colonies failures in this kind seem to have proceeded rather from the want of good-will than of ability; for though many neglected, some took effectual care of this business. Conscientious persons who left their country on religious motives did so; Officers who were led abroad merely by a prevailing thirst, and eager hope of gain, left religion to shift for it self". It is really difficult to know the meaning of the Bishop in this passage, at least so as to make it consistent with truth, and the other parts of his Sermon; for which reason it was I suppose, the Dr. passed it over in silence. In the first part of it "the old plantations are charged with failures, thro' want of good will, not ability". If the New-England colonies are meant by the old plantations, their character is not much mended. In the next place it is said MANY neglected, and but SOME took effectual care of religion. There is a vast difference between MANY and SOME. The balance therefore here mightily turns on the side of NEGLECT. Farther "conscientious persons who left their country on religious motives took this care". But these conscientious persons were only SOME. They might not be more than half a score. This will perfectly agree with what may be meant by the word SOME; whereas MANY were chargeable with neglect. So that if these conscientious persons were New-England adventurers, it might consist with the general character given of them, in the former part of the Sermon, as "abandoned profligates". It follows, "others who were led abroad, namely by the hope of gain left religion to shift for it self". This is not the description of the adventurers, the Bishop pointed out, in that part of the Sermon, where he accuses them so heavily. RELIGION, not merely a regard to gain is their described characteristic. If therefore he meant here the adventurers to the other colonies, it does not at all excuse him. Upon the whole, the passage is perplexed, and intricate, nor can it be construed so as to free the New-England adventurers from the heavy charge, the Bishop according to the Dr's representation has fastened on them, unless he is made directly to contradict himself: For he has as plainly pointed out the persons, he would accuse, as he could have done, unless he had mentioned them by name. You do not pretend to palliate the Bishop's mistakes, misinformation, or want of much knowledge, concerning some things in this distant quarter of the world: He had therefore acted a more wise part if he had not attempted to meddle with them.

The question you put to the Dr, is altogether impertinent, as the Bishop has attributed the scarcity of ministers, to the want of seminaries in the colonies, the Dr therefore had only to shew here, that there was a plenty of them, which he has sufficiently done. You think "the Dr's friend would have acted a more kind part, if he had kept his letter for his own private use, than he has done by making it public". But hundreds of much better judges are of a different mind. I do not know what obligation the Dr was under in point of gratitude, to mention the donations of the society, or other members of the church of England to the College at Cambridge. His view was not to give a particular detail of it's benefactors, but only to do honour to the greatest of them, though I have heard him say, if he had known in time, of the hundred pounds sterling in books the society gave the College, in consideration of the late loss of its library by fire; he would particularly recorded it as an instance of their generosity. As to Mr. Leaming's defence of Episcopacy against the Dr's Dudleian sermon; you should have added also, against a sermon of Mr. Wells's. The Dr would have taken notice of it long before now, if he had thought the performance worthy of it. This gentleman has only nibbled at here and there a passage, leaving altogether untouched 29 parts in thirty, from what he has silently passed over, as good an answer as could be offered, might be wrote from this very sermon, without the alteration of a word. As Mr. Leaming's piece was designed more against Mr. Wells than the Dr that gentleman has wrote an answer to it, which I suppose is published before now, though I have not heard. I have only two things to add, one is by way of advice; If you should be again seized with an itch to write against the Dr, act in the character of a true Englishman, and not like a cowardly American Indian, who does not dare to look his antagonist in the face, put your name to what you write. The other is by way of expostulation. How could you so shamefully neglect the good Bishop of Gloucester? Had you not a word to say in his defence? Pray, bestir yourself, his character may greatly suffer, if you do not rise up in his vindication. I am with all the Respect you deserve,

Your humble Servant,

W. W.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the following.

THE Freedom of the PRESS has been deservedly esteemed an important Branch of our LIBERTY. We hold it dear, and look on all those as our Enemies who endeavour to deprive us of it. The Dispute therefore between Messieurs Gill and Mein cannot be looked upon barely as a Dispute between two private Persons, but is of the highest Importance to the Community.—If we suffer the Printers to be abused, for resolutely maintaining the Freedom of the Press, without discovering our just Resentment against those who endeavour to force them from their Duty, we shall soon find the Press shut against us—For it cannot be expected that one or two Men will be subject to the Malice of the publick Enemies, bear to be bruised, and run the Hazard of being assassinated, if the Public whose Cause they are fighting, do not zealously patronize their Cause. The People in this Province, and this Town in particular, must for the foregoing Reasons, be justified in their general Disapprobation of, & Disgust to Mr. Mein, for his late Spaniard-like Attempt upon Mr. Gill, † and in him, upon the Freedom of the Press: And what renders Mr. Mein still more inexcuseable, is the generous Treatment he has received from this People. What Man ever received greater Encouragement in the Business of a Bookseller than he? When he made his Proposals for printing a public Paper, did not the People fill up his Subscription Roll more suddenly than his most sanguine Friends could have wished?—Could any Man desire to be treated with more Politeness and Friendship than he has been since he came amongst us? And what Return has he made to the benefcent Publick?—Notwithstanding his pompous Introduction—Have not his Papers been poor and unentertaining? Has he not discovered his Enmity to this Country, by villifying her great and firm Friend, the illustrious Mr. PITT, under GOD and the KING, the Saviour of Britain, and the Redeemer of America?—When justly reproved for deviating from his first Plan, he, instead of reforming, as was expected, endeavoured to suppress the Liberty of the Press, that no further public Notice might be taken of his Misconduct.——I would now ask Mr. Mein, what he expects from the Public, and what he thinks the Public expect from him? What Treatment he would have given the Man who had used him as he has used Messrs. Edes and Gill? And what he thinks will be the just Reward of his own Presumption.

POPULUS.

HALIFAX, December 24, 1767.

It is reported that the Right Hon. Lord William Campbell, our Governor, is appointed to the Government of New-York, in the room of Sir Henry Moore, Bart. who resigns.

To-Morrow,

Will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

A HOUSE in good Repair, and Land, situate in *Wings-Lane*, now in the Occupation of *John Newell*, if not sold at private Sale before, the Sale to be on the Premises, and Precisely at One o'Clock: For Particulars, enquire of *John Newell* living on the Premises.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

ALL Persons that are indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of *Silvanus Hussey*, late of *Sherbourn*, Merchant, deceased, are ONCE MORE desired to bring in their Accompts to *Christopher* and *William Hussey*, Executors to said Estate, in Order for Settlement. *Sherbourn, January 15th, 1768.*

† Dr Chauncy who well answered the Bishop. † vide Page 9th

(For the Benefit of the Insurers.)

On THURSDAY the 11th of *February* Inst.

At One o'Clock,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street.

The Sloop *Betsey, John McFarland,*

Master, lately cast ashore at Brimbrook-Island, but now lays at Cape Harbour, together with all her Stores, &c. Inventory of which may be seen by applying to *John Hancock*, Esq; or to J. Russell, Auctioneer.

Preparing for the Press, and in about Ten Days will be put to it,

THE Appeal to the Public answered, in Behalf of the Non-Episcopal Churches in America. Containing Remarks on what Doctor *Thomas Bradbury Chandler* has advanced, on the four following Points.

The Original and Nature of the Episcopal Office.
Reasons for sending Bishops to America.
The Plan on which it is proposed to send them.
And the Objections against sending them obviated and confuted.

By CHARLES CHAUNCY, D. D.

TO BE SOLD BY

Jolley Allen,

Opposite the Heart & Crown

BOSTON.

A Large and genteel Assortment of English and India Goods, fit for all Seasons, too many to be enumerated in an Advertisement.—With a neat Assortment of India China, both pencil'd and enamell'd; blue & white ditto; a large Assortment of Glass, Stone & Delph Ware.

Choice Bohea Tea by large or small Quantities.

Likewise—Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Allspice, race and ground Ginger, Currants, Coffee, Pepper, Chocolate, Raisins, English and New-England Loaf-Sugar, Mustard, Jamaica and other Brown Sugars, hard Soap, Fleece and Cotton Wool, French Indigo, the best of English and Poland Starch by the Hundred, Dozen, half Dozen, or single Pound.

N. B. The above Goods will be Sold by Wholesale or Retail, cheap for Cash or on Credit, by *Jolley Allen.*

Joseph Domett,

HAS *removed* from the Store opposite the Golden Ball, to one directly against the East End of Faneuil-Hall Market—Where he has to sell, Bohea Tea, Philadelphia Flour, English Loaf Sugar per Hogshead or less Quantity, this Country ditto, Brown Sugars, the best of Indigo, long and short Pipes, Goose and Duck Shott, red and white Lead, Stone Ware assorted per Crate, blue, flower'd and white Cups and Saucers per Groce, and an Assortment of Iron Ware, and sundry other Articles as usual. All which he will sell at the very lowest Rate for Cash.

N. B. A Sail-Maker's Loft, and three Stores to Let, inquire of said *Domett.*

To be sold at Public Vendue on Thursday the Third Day of March next, at the Half-Moon Tavern in Glocester,

ALL the Real Estate of WILLIAM SERVENS, Esq; of Glocester, deceas'd; consisting of his Mansion-House and Land adjoining to it—and sundry other pieces of Mowing Land, Pasturing and Marsh. Also a Farm on Eastern Point, containing about 130 Acres, well accommodated with Pasture, Orcharding, Mowing, Plough-Land and Salt-Marsh; it has on it a large Dwelling-House, Barn, Fish Yard, with two Fish Houses and Fish-Flakes, all in good Order; also two Pews in the Harbour Meeting-House, and two Rights and half of Land in the Township of New-Glocester.——At the same Time and Place will be sold two Fishing Schooners, one of 70 Tons, and the other 57 Tons, and half another Schooner of 90 Tons. The Sale to begin at 3 o'Clock A. M.

If any Persons are minded to purchase at private Sale, they are desired to apply to *John Stevens* jun. in Glocester any Time before the Day above-mentioned.

Also all Persons who are any Ways indebted to said Estate, or have any Accounts open with it, are desired to settle the same as soon as possible, with *John Stevens*, jun. Admin'istrator on said Estate, or they will certainly be sued to Ipswich March Court. Glocester, Jan. 28, 1768.

TO be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 2d day of March next, at the house of Mr. Augustus Moore, innholder in Sudbury, the farm which said Moore now improves, containing about 130 acres of good land, well allorted with ploughing, mowing, pasturing, orcharding and wood-land, all lying together; also 80 acres of wild land, at 2 or 3 miles distance. The purchaser may take more or less of the lands, as best suits him, and may have credit for a considerable part of the money on good security. The said farm has been improved several years as a tavern, and is well accommodated with buildings suitable for that business, situate on the great road leading from Boston to Springfield, a little west of Sudbury causeway. Any gentleman that is minded to purchase said farm, is desired to take the best opportunity to view it before the day appointed for sale. The sale of said farm will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold. For further particulars, enquire of Zechariah Johonnott, Esq; of Boston, and Messrs. Benjamin Eastabrook, Elisha Wheeler, and Cornelius Wood, all of Sudbury, who will wait on any gentleman minded to view said farm, at any time.

Sudbury, 28 January 1768.

STolen from the Subscriber, from off a Horse near the Hay-Market, at the South End of Boston, last Friday Evening, a Pair of Ruffit Saddle-Bags, containing one new Bag made of Raven's Duck, mark'd G. P. with Ink, and also wrote George Peirce of Groton, one Mail Pillion Strap, &c. Whoever will apprehend said Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be bro't to Justice, they shall have a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS, paid by George Peirce of Groton, or Ebenezer Dorr of Boston. Jan. 25, 1768.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

I Wrote laſt Week an Account of the Male Practice of ſome of the Phyſicians, in keeping back their Bills until their Services are ſo far forgot, that they may charge what they pleaſe without being detected. I meant this not as a univerſal Charge, but only as belonging to *ſome* who have fallen under my obſervation. I look upon it reaſonable that Doctors ſhould be paid as ſoon as other People, and as generouſly as they can wiſh, or would dare to ſay they think they deſerve; but I would have all done above Board. Let them bring their Bills whilſt we remember their Services, and before we have loſt our Senſe of Gratitude for the Benefits which they have been inſtrumental in procuring. But let them not think we are willing to pay them Intereſt at Twenty-five per Cent. when we are willing to pay them, if they would not lazily omit bringing their Accounts.——In the Courſe of ten Years, a Phyſician's Practice may amount in the Country to £.300 L. in a hundred Families; Suppoſing him all this Time to neglect carrying in his Accounts, and live, (as many of them do, upon hired Money, rather than call for their juſt Dues). I think it probable that in the above Time, twenty of the hundred Families will be likely to remove or become Inſolvent. The Doctor will and does charge the remaining eighty Families with the Loſs, and (as I ſaid in my laſt Paper) with all the Profits which he ſuppoſes he could have made of the Money, if received when due.—This is a heavy Tax upon the induſtrious Perſons who pay honeſtly, and if they could get their Bills, would pay ſoon.—I deſire the other Printers in Town, if not provided with ſomething more to the Purpoſe, would reprint this and my laſt.

A Well-wiſher to the Publick.

LONDON, October 15.

The reſentment of the King of Pruſſia is augmented by the treatment and contempt which has been ſhewn to his great favourite and friend the Earl of Chatham.

And it is ſaid there will be no other way of warding off the impending blow that hangs over the head of England, from the united reſentment of the ſeveral powers, but permitting Lord Chatham to again take the lead in affairs, or at leaſt take his advices. And it ſeems as if Providence, always a friend to England, had reſtored his Lordſhip's health on purpoſe to ſave the credit of this nation; (once more) from its apparent internal calamities, as well as thoſe threatened from abroad.

The nationality of the Scotch, we are told, never appeared with leſs luſtre than at the preſent juncture. Among the priſoners confined in the King's-Bench, numbers, it ſeems were of that country; of theſe ſeveral got off by pleading as fugitives, &c. and in pity to the reſt, a plan was propoſed by ſome public-ſpirited gentlemen of making a collection in all the Scotch ſocieties and families about town, for the diſcharge of ſuch of their brethren, whoſe debts and coſts did not amount to one hundred pounds. The thought was allowed to be good, and great expectations were formed from it by the northern captives on the other ſide of the water; but their countrymen on this ſide, content to admire acts of liberality, and leave the practice of them to the Engliſh, ſhewed ſo little zeal for the work, that the plan never took, but expired almoſt in its very birth.

A Scots Paviour lately wrote to his aged mother, and dated his letter from Silver-ſtreet, Golden ſquare, the place where he lodged; his only ſiſter, a giddy girl, taking it into her head that money was eaſily to be got where there were ſilver ſtreets and golden ſquares, ſhipped herſelf directly for London, but to her great ſurprize found the brother working as hard as ever he did at home: After convincing her of her error, he generouſly paid her paſſage, and ſent her down to take care of the old woman, aſſuring her that gold and ſilver was as little to be found on the ſtreets of London as at home.

It is the opinion of the ableſt ſpeculators, that the preſent miniſtry continue in their places, not on the low principle, which has been ſuggeſted by faction, of a fondneſs for the emoluments of office, but merely for the ſake of a curious experiment in politicks by which that ſcience may be very much, and very uſefully improved. They have a curioſity to try, at their own riſques, how far an adminiſtration may be ſupported by the whole power of the court, againſt all the great intereſt of the kingdom.

LONDON, November 7, to 14.

The Right Hon. Thomas Harley, Eſq; is elected Lord Mayor of London.

The office of Lord Mayor for this city at a general election, we are informed, ſecures above 200 votes for a Member of Parliament.

Mr. Alderman Trecothick intends to offer himſelf as a candidate at the next general election, to repreſent this city in parliament.

It is ſaid there are already more conteſted elections in the boroughs for the enſuing general election, than have been for ſeveral parliaments; and that one eminent Counſellor is already retained for *forty* diſputed elections.

Wagers are now laid, that a Toleration will be made public through France before Chriſtmas day.

The French began their firſt ſteps to a General Toleration, by aboliſhing the rich, and of courſe the powerful, order of Jeſuits: Lately, all Priories, whoſe community does not exceed twelve in number, are alſo ſuppreſt; and it is ſaid ſome refractory behaviour in the Orders of St. Barnard and St. Benedict, relative to an appeal carried againſt them by the parliament of Paris, will be the means of *their* diſſolution; ſo that the ſtrides to toleration grow every day more and more conſpicuous. If ſo, *Great-Britain* may become *Little-Britain*, and all that Marſhal Saxe wrote and propheſied in his *Reveries de la Guerre*, may be ſoon accompliſhed.

It is ſaid the King of Pruſſia has taken the two Scotch regiments in the Dutch ſervice into his pay.

We hear that his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury has declared his reſolution, that upon account of his advanced age, he is determined not to appoint any other than his preſent chaplains.

Nov. 7. Lord Townſhend, we are told is extremely popular in his government; and the ſeptennial bill, it is tho't will certainly paſs both houſes of the Iriſh parliament.

It was reported on Saturday morning, that a Britiſh miniſter at a certain foreign court has deſired to be recalled.

Nov. 11. An epidemical diſtemper is broke out among the Horſes, it begins with a ſwelling in the throat. An eminent Brewer at the Weſt End of the town, has loſt upwards of twenty within this month each of which coſt him near thirty pounds.—A ſtable keeper in Moorfields, poſſeſſed of above one hundred horſes, has not at preſent ten well enough to let out.

NEWPORT, January 11.

Within eighteen Months paſt, 423 Yards of Cloth, and thirty-ſix Pair of Stockings, have been ſpun and knit in the Family of Mr. James Nixon, of this Town.

Another Family in Town, within four Years paſt, hath manufactured 980 Yards of Woollen and Linnen Cloth, viz. in 1764, 340 Yards; in 1765 and 1766, 300 Yards; and in 1767, 140 Yards; beſides two Coverlids and two Bedticks, and all the Stocking Yarn for the Family. Not a Skein was put out of the Houſe to be ſpun, but the whole performed in the Family.

We are credibly informed, that many Families in this Colony, within the Year paſt, have each manufactured upwards of ſeven hundred Yards of Cloth, of different Kinds.

Theſe Inſtances of Induſtry are mentioned with a View to demonſtrate, how very eaſy it will be for theſe Colonies, in a ſhort Time to be independent of any other Country, for Cloathing; and at the ſame Time to excite others to imitate Examples ſo highly beneficial to themſelves and the Community.

BOSTON, February 1, 1768.

—[Neither Eaſtern nor Weſtern Poſts arrived at the Publication of this Paper.]—

[*The* FARMER's *Eighth Letter is come to Hand, but it being ſo lengthy, we are oblig'd to defer it till our next.*]

Laſt Thurſday the Brig Abigail, Capt. Stevens, got in below from London, after a tedious Paſſage of 14 Weeks, having met with very hard Weather on the Coaſt, in which moſt of the People belonging to the Veſſel had their Hands and Feet froze; and the Brig's Company were at a ſhort Allowance for 5 Weeks before their Arrival, being 36 in Number, Paſſengers included. Soon after ſhe got in, by the Violence of the Wind, and the Weather being extream cold, the Veſſel drove aſhore on Lovell's Iſland, but they are taking out the Goods, and 'tis ſaid ſhe will be got off again without receiving much Damage.

We hear a Number of the above Paſſengers are Mechanicks of different Occupations.

We hear a Sloop from St. John's, Newfoundland, is aſhore near Plymouth, after 51 Days Paſſage.

We hear from Piſcataqua, that a large Schooner lying up the River there, belonging to Mr. Brown of Charleſtown, and loaded with Hay to the Value of £.1000 O. T. and bound to this Place, accidentally took Fire laſt Thurſday and was entirely burnt.

We hear that at a Town Meeting held at New-London, the ſame Meaſures, reſpecting Oeconomy, &c. were unanimouſly voted to be come into, as thoſe agreed upon by this Town, with this Addition, 'That they 'would diſcourage the expenſive Entertainments on the 'choice of Commiſſion Officers in the Militia of that Co'lony; alſo the extravagant uſe of ſpiritous liquors.' This Clauſe, 'tis tho't, would likewiſe have been well worth the attention of the Towns in this Province.

At a Ball held at New-London on the 1ſt ult. the Gentlemen and Ladies appeared dreſs'd in Apparel manufactured in that colony.

We hear from New-York that there was to be a Meeting held in that City on the 2d ult. to agree on ſome effectual Method to promote Induſtry, Oeconomy and Manufactures.

We hear from St. Croix, that Mr. *Benjamin Forſey*, late of this Town, died there ſome Time ſince.

Arrived at Biddeford, a ſchooner from Weſt Indies, who brings advice of the arrival of ſeveral veſſels from Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire, after paſſages of 15 and 27 days, who had got freight for London.

Capt. Jenkins, in a Brig, was to ſail from London, for this Place a few Days after the Packet left Falmouth.

Capt. Perkins from this Port is arrived at Liverpool.

Friday Evening laſt as an honeſt Sailor belonging to a Veſſel outward-bound was going down the Long-Wharff, he was knock'd down by four Men, who ſearch'd him; but finding the poor Jack had no Money, they let him go.

The following Paragraph in the Chronicle muſt be a Miſtake, viz.

"The Communication from New-York and Boſton, to the upper and inland Towns of Connecticut will be as quick (according to the new Regulation) as when the Rider went directly to Hartford."—The Mails uſed to go from hence, as alſo from New-York, on Thurſday; and arrived at Hartford on Saturday: From thence they were diſpatched the Monday following, and returned to their reſpective Offices on Wedneſday; whereby Letters went to Connecticut in three Days, and Anſwers to them returned in four Days more; the whole making but one Week.—The preſent Method is, Letters for thoſe Parts are ſent from hence and New-York on Monday, they arrive at New-London on Thurſday, where a Poſt receives the Mails and carries them to Hartford on Saturday; the Anſwers thereto are diſpatched on Tueſday, and arrive at New-London on Thurſday; where the reſpective Poſts receive them, and return to the Office here and at New-York on the next Saturday, which makes a Fortnight.

TO-MORROW,

At Ten o'Clock,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
At the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,
The LIBRARY of the late *Jeremy Gridley*, Eſq; deceas'd, conſiſting of LAW, HISTORY, DIVINITY, &c. J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.
Printed Catalogues may be had gratis at the A. Room.

And on FRIDAY next.

At Three o'Clock Afternoon,
Will be ſold at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,
A Variety of Engliſh Goods, among which are fine Lawns, Cambricks, &c. &c.

In the Liſt of Prizes, in the firſt Page of this Paper, Column laſt but one, at the Top—for 2146 read 2059.

To make FLAX *as ſoft as* SILK.

TAKE what quantity of flax you pleaſe, but let it be of the beſt and cleaneſt, prepared ready for ſpinning, then take freſh calf's dung, as much as will moiſten the Quantity of Flax you intend to ſoften, let it lie thus covered, for five or ſix hours to be ſticked, then waſh it clean, and it will be as ſoft as Silk, and fit to be ſpun to the fineſt thread.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his uſual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.
A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz. Broad Cloths, Serges, Shalloons, Callimancoes, Camblets ſtript and plain, Iriſh Hollands, Checks, Callicoes, Plaids, Handkerchiefs, Threads, Tapes, Qualities, &c. &c. Half a Dozen Mahogany Chair Frames, with Claw Feet, Feather Beds, Tables, &c. &c.

Sam[l]. Abbot
Has Imported in the laſt Ships from *London*,
A very large and compleat Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell extreme cheap for Caſh, by Wholeſale and Retail at his Shop the Corner of *Wing*'s Lane, near the Town-Dock, *Boſton*.
†+† Cutlary Ware, Window Glaſs by the Box, Spices, Earthen and Glaſs Ware, Mens Hatts, Butt Soles, Paper, &c.

IMPORTED, and to be Sold by
Samuel Fletcher,
Near the DRAW-BRIDGE, BOSTON.
Blue, red and ſtriped Duffills, German Serges, a Variety of Broad Cloths and Ratteens, with Shalloons, 6 to 10 qr. Blankets, Bayes, a fine Aſſortment of Hoſe, ſtrip'd Linceys, Coverlids, Mens Felt Hats, Looking-Glaſſes, Durants, Callamancoes, a Variety of new fashion Stuffs, Silk, Linnen and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Pound Pins, Thread, and Silks, double Camblets, Ticklenburg, Ravens Duck, beſt Flannel, Callimancoes, colour'd Jeans, Sagathies, Paper for Rooms, a Variety of Japan'd, painted and Cutlery Ware, Iriſh Linnens, Buckrams, Womens Engliſh Shoes, Ribbons, flower'd Luteſtrings, and a fine Aſſortment of Glaſs & China Ware. ALSO, Bohea and Hyſon TEA, Salt Petre, Spices, French Indigo, 18 Inch Pipes, Rappee and other Snuff, Muſtard, a few Tierces Tobacco, Sheeps Wool, a few Packs Beaver, &c. &c.
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By Moſes Deſton,
At the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tueſday, and Wedneſday,
A General Aſſortment of Woollen Goods ſuitable to the Seaſon. Alſo Womens Tabby Stays, Caſtor Hats, Houſhold Furniture, and a Variety of other Articles.
N. B. Conſtant Attendance at ſaid Auction Room, both to receive and diſpoſe of Goods, either at public or private Sale.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the
NEW AUCTION ROOM,
By ELIAS DUPEE,
Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday,
A Variety of Articles.
☞ Several Articles are miſſing, that were taken out of the *New-Auction Room* and the Subſcriber's Dwelling-Houſe, at the Time of the Fire 21ſt January, thoſe Perſons who have them in Poſſeſſion, are deſired to return them immediately and no Queſtions ſhall be aſk'd, which will prevent a diligent Inſpection in many Suſpicious Houſes, *Per* ELIAS DUPEE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Lamſon from Surinam; Robinſon from Philadelphia; Somes and Cavenaugh from Halifax.

CLEARED OUT.

Bennet for Madeira; Chapman for S. Carolina; Ford for Halifax; Guliker for North-Carolina; Shepherd for London; Adams, Bacon, Burton and Butler for Weſt-Indies, and Heaſly for Glaſgow.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Fox, Reardon and Putten for Weſt-Indies; and Cuſhing for North-Carolina.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt, Eight Whites NO Black.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Seven.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 12 *m. after* 10		*Friday*, 34 *m. after* 1
Tueſday, 58 *m. after* 10		*Saturday*, 20 *m. aft.* 2
Wedneſday, 48 *m. aft.* 11		*Lord's-day*, 6 *m. aft.* 3
Thurſday, 44 *m. aft.* 12		*Laſt Q. 10th D. 7 h. A.*

† vid. pa. 15 ‖ vid. page 21. ‖ vid pa. 748 Vol. I

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

ON reading the Evening-Poſt for Monday laſt, I was much ſurprized to ſee the biſhop of Landaff's ſermon, preached before the Society for propagating the goſpel, vindicated; a ſermon univerſally diſapproved, and at which an Epiſcopalian himſelf muſt bluſh. And as the author declared himſelf to be *a friend to truth and impartiality*, I was equally ſurpriz'd to ſee ſo little a regard paid to either.

At a time when the liberties of America call for the warmeſt regard, when the continent ſeems reſolute, and the characters and memory of our anceſtors are peculiarly ſacred, it muſt certainly grieve all to ſee one American have ſo little concern for the colony, as to be capable of defending a ſermon, replete with the moſt injurious aſperſions on our fathers.

The author declares, that "our diſſenting teachers have lately taken a method to make themſelves look big, by attacking the writings of divers eminent Engliſh biſhops." What foundation can the gentleman have for this aſſertion? When what we hold ſacred is attack'd, muſt a perſon be ſcandaliz'd as endeavouring to *look big*, becauſe he attempts to wipe off thoſe aſperſions? The characters of the firſt ſettlers of this country are held in veneration, and will continue to be ſo in the breaſt of ev'ry American. When theſe are baſely traduced, is a perſon endeavouring to *look big*, becauſe he defends them? ought not rather an American to bluſh at the contrary conduct?—The aſhes of the dead are ſacred, and it was never thought pride in any æra of the world to defend them. Much more are the aſhes of thoſe ſacred, who thro' innumerable difficulties, for the noble cauſe of enjoying their religion in ſecurity, ſettled a new world. When theſe are diſturbed, their poſterity are obliged in honor to defend; and by an impartial examiner, would fall as much beneath the imputation of an aſſuming air in ſo doing, as the conduct of our *modeſt* author favors of that ſpirit.

But the Biſhop of Landaff is a great man, an eminent teacher, and to enter into a controverſy with ſuch *great men* is only preſumption. Why ſo? If the Biſhop is a great man, is it not probable what he ſays will have the greater effect upon mens minds? And if unanſwered, will not all he has aſſerted be taken for truths, nor poſſible to be contradicted? Becauſe the biſhop is a perſon of diſtinction, muſt his piece be unanſwered? Far from it. I hope there ſtill continues the true American ſpirit, able and willing to defend the names of our fathers now in duſt; willing to defend them againſt the greateſt perſonage under heaven, when injuriouſly treated.

The gentleman ſays, "this is no inſtance of their courage, for procul a Jove, procul a Fulmine." If the writer means this as a threat, we deſpiſe his puerile menace, and believe it is deſpiſ'd by ev'ry American Diſſenter. A menace below the conſideration of the Dr. Sic equi generoſi præterent oblatrantes canieulos cum contemptu. The Dr. was in America when he received the ſermon, and from a regard to the memory of our fathers, he attempted to anſwer it. It is probable, had the Dr. been in England, when he received the ſermon, he would have conducted in the ſame manner. From the ſentiment couch'd in the performance, 'tis more than probable, this *ingenious* and *courageous* author would not dare contradict a Biſhop, but cap in hand, wait at his levee, and cringe like the abject valet.

Sic Catuli circum dominos cum corpore ludun! demiſſo.

The preſent noiſe of a Biſhop's being ſent here, might very naturally have prompted this *courageous* gentleman to have taken up his pen, tho' in ſo unworthy a cauſe; thinking perhaps by ſuch a conduct to ingratiate himſelf with the noble Lord, and perhaps receive a ſmile or a bow, favours that will cauſe as pleaſing a ſenſation, as the wanton ſpaniel feels, when careſs'd by his maſter. But I hope ſuch an opportunity of gratifying his taſte, will never appear, more eſpecially in theſe colonies, as it was from theſe very men our fathers fled, to enjoy their religion ſecure, though the greateſt dangers ſtar'd them in the face.—It is the glory of the Britiſh conſtitution, that a perſon may ſpeak his mind freely; and a true American Diſſenter will always do ſo. Look to England itſelf, and there ſee Diſſenting teachers with courage contradict the whole power of Biſhops, tho' ſeconded by the faggot and flame. *De Laun* had ſpirit enough to vindicate himſelf, tho' the horrors of a goal and death were the conſequence. It is certainly a part of prudence, for a *man of courage* never to deviate from that character, leſt while he charges another with cowardice, he himſelf juſtly falls under that imputation.

The gentleman ſays, "the Dr. has caſt as high and ill-grounded reflections upon that inoffenſive good Biſhop, as he can ſuppoſe the Biſhop to have caſt upon the Colonies".—A perſon that had never read the Dr's Remarks, would certainly think the Dr. had been very ſevere on the Biſhop. But this is not the caſe. On the contrary, the Dr. has been blam'd for treating the ſermon ſo mildly; and I believe a piece of ſuch a nature cou'd not have been wrote with more compoſure. This is a ſpecimen what regard this *friend to truth and impartiality* hath paid to thoſe virtues, and how *deſervedly* he has aſſumed this character.—In the Dr's remarks we find no ſuch charges againſt the Biſhop as the Biſhop lays againſt the colonies. No charge of *abandoning their native manners and religion, of living without the knowledge of God, and becoming infidels and Barbarians*. But allowing the Dr. to be ſevere, (which is not the caſe,) the regard to his country, and the names of his anceſtors, may and do often draw a man into the ſevere, and raiſe his paſſions. But what motive cou'd induce the Biſhop to run out ſo againſt the colonies? they never injur'd him. The Dr. might have had a good reaſon for being warm, if that had been the caſe, even a love to America, and a reſentment to ſee the memory of thoſe men aſpers'd, who were remarkable for religion and piety. The reaſon of the Biſhop's being ſevere was mere ill-nature. Tho' I cannot ſee on what color of juſtice the *polite* author cou'd charge the Dr. with being high, upon that *inoffenſive good* Biſhop, (mighty inoffenſive! harmleſs lamb!) when he himſelf ſeems to have fallen into that humour. Tho' it is the nature of ſome perſons to ſpy a mote in another's eye, and not ſee the beam in their own.

The gentleman ſays, "the obſervations have been anſwer'd over & over again." It is often the caſe, & ſeems to be ſo with this perſon, if one only attempts a reply, to cry out the thing is anſwer'd whether it is or no. For the ſame reaſon I ſuppoſe the gentleman thinks he has overthrew the Dr's letter, merely becauſe he has wrote ſomething *ingenious*, whether to the purpoſe or no.

The author ſays, "it is very natural to ſuppoſe his Lordſhip as levelling his charge againſt thoſe people, viz. the adventurers to ſeveral of the colonies at leaſt"; but I don't ſee how naturally. The Biſhop expreſly ſays *the Britiſh colonies* without diſtinction, and we are not to take a man's ſentiments from what he thinks, but what he ſays. This *natural turn* therefore of the gentleman's, ſeems as forc'd as moſt of his others.

He further ſays, "gratitude is no ingredient in the compoſition of ſome perſons". I think this performance of our *kind* author ſufficiently proves it. When a perſon is attempting to vindicate the fathers of America from reproach, how ungrateful for a ſon of thoſe fathers, to join with the malevolent oppreſſor againſt the vindicator of right and juſtice.

On the whole, I think the *cacoethes ſcribendi, the itch of ſcribbling*, which he faſtens on the Doctor, might have induced him to write on the preſent affairs, and have practiſed his *eminently ſatyrical* genius on ſome of the enemies of his country, rather than on a perſon of diſtinction. By this means perhaps he may retrieve his declining honor, and being furniſh'd with better materials, he may raiſe a ſtructure more fitted to attract the attention and approbation of the public, than I can aſſure him his laſt did.

J.——

TO be SOLD, (for no Fault) a likely Negro Man, about 30 Years old. Inquire of the Printers.

William Gale

HAS Imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON,

A General Aſſortment of India

and Engliſh Goods, with a great Variety of Iriſh Linnens, which he will ſell at his Shop in Marlboro'-Street, (a little to the Northward of Dr. *Sylveſter Gardiner's*, and lately improved by Mr. *William Murray*) as Cheap as can be bought at any Store or Shop in *Boſton*.

ALSO,

Kippen's Snuff, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace, Butt Soles, beſt *Lynn* Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

WANTED in a Family, a Wet Nurſe that can be well recommended. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Choice *Philadelphia* Barr Iron,

To be ſold by

FRANCIS GREEN,

At his Store in KING STREET,

Where alſo may be had

On the loweſt Terms for Caſh or ſhort Credit,

MANCHESTER Cotton and Linnen Checks, of all widths, Iriſh Linnens, ſuperfine and coarſe Broad Cloths, Shalloons, Tammies, Hoſiery, &c. &c. &c.

Samuel Eliot

HAS IMPORTED in the laſt SHIPS;

A general Aſſortment of Engliſh

and Scotch Goods, with a great Variety of 3-4 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh Linens, which he ſells at exceeding low Rates by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, juſt above the Market.

——Where alſo may be had,——

Beſt G. B. Wool Cards, India China Cups and Saucers, China Bowls Plates and Diſhes, Piſtol Powder, Kippen's and Tilloch's Snuff, Writing Paper, Ink-Powder, Needles, Looking-Glaſſes, Metal Buttons, &c.

On *Tueſday* the 2d of *February* next.

At Eleven o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

THE LIBRARY of the late *Jeremy Gridley*, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of Law, Divinity, Hiſtory, &c.

TO be Let, the Front End of a convenient Brick Tenement, two Rooms on a Floor, ſituate in Long-Lane, inquire of *Samuel Baſt*, living in back End of ſaid Houſe.

ALL Perſons who are indebted by Bond or Note, or have Accompts open with Mrs. *Sarah Weld*, late of *Roxbury*, Widow, deceas'd, are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately with, and pay their Balances to *William Paine* of *Boſton*, Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate.

TO be Sold a healthy Negro Man 25 Years old, on Credit giving Security, he would do very well on a Farm in the Country: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farm in Cheſſea, known by the name of Dudley's Farm, containing 112 acres, with a good houſe and barn. Alſo a choice wood-lot in Roxbery, adjoining to a place called Muddy-Pond, containing about 30 acres. Alſo 6 acres of wood-land, near a place called Merryfield, in Dorcheſter. As alſo a Brick dwelling-houſe, ſituate in King-ſtreet, cloſe to the *Exchange*, in good repair.—all in the county of Suffolk—at private ſale any time before the firſt of March next, on reaſonable terms: And ſhould they, or any of them, be then unſold, they will be expoſed to ſale at public Auction that day, at ſaid dwelling-houſe in King-ſtreet. The above being part of the eſtate of Joſeph Dudley, late of Boſton, Eſq; deceaſed. Enquire of Thomas Fayerweather, Eſq; his executor.

Boſton, January 16, 1768.

TO be ſold, in the town of Oxford, in the county of Worceſter, by Capt. Elijah Moore of ſaid Oxford, a good FARM, containing about 300 acres of land, with a dwelling-houſe and a 50 foot barn ſtanding thereon, within about a mile and a quarter of the meeting-houſe. Said farm conſiſts of good mowing and ploughland, land and orcharding, and is moſtly under improvements, can cut hay enough thereon to fill ſaid barn, and has plenty of good ploughland. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſſes and purchaſe the ſame, any time between this and the 22d day of March next, at private ſale; and if not ſold by that time, then the ſame will be ſold at public vendue on Wedneſday the 23d day of ſaid March next, at the Houſe of ſaid Elijah Moore, in Oxford aforeſaid, at Two of the clock afternoon, either in whole or in pieces, as ſhall then be agreed upon; and ſhall adjourn ſaid ſale from time to time until the whole of ſaid farm is ſold. Said farm is well wooded and watered, and lyeth adjoining on the country road through ſaid Oxford.

Oxford, January 2, 1768.

WHEREAS *the Great and General Court paſs'd an Order of the 29th of* January *1762, for aſſeſſing and levying a Tax of one penny per acre on all the unimproved Lands in the Town of Shutesbury, for the Term of 7 years, but which by a ſubſequent order of the 19th of* January *1764, is reſtricted to 4 years only*—*And we the Subſcribers purſuant to order of Court, having duly aſſeſſed and publiſhed ſaid Tax for Year 1765, but ſundry of the Proprietors or owners of Lands in ſaid Shutesbury having neglected to pay the ſaid aſſeſſment*——*Theſe are therefore to notify ſuch delinquent Perſons, that unleſs they pay the ſaid aſſeſſment, and the Charges, to Mr. John Barnard in ſaid Shutesbury, their Lands or ſo much of them as will be ſufficient to pay ſaid Tax and Charges, will be ſold at Public Vendue on Tueſday the third Day of May next, at the Houſe of Mr. Zacheus Crocker, Innholder in ſaid Shutesbury; and ſo from Day to Day, to be continued by adjournment or adjournments, till the whole be ſold that ſhall then remain unpaid. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning of ſaid Day.*

Shutesbury, Dec. 29. 1767. *Ebenezer Childs, John Barnard.* } *Aſſeſſors.*

Imported in the laſt Ships by

Richard Smith,

In King-Street,

A large and general Aſſortment of

Engliſh GOODS ſuitable to the Seaſon, procured immediately from the different Manufactories; in particular a large Aſſortment of Yorkſhire Woollens, which will be ſold very low for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

Alſo Hemp, Painters Colours and INDIGO.

Caſh given for good POT-ASH.

Drugs & Medicines.

John Loring

Has juſt received from England,

A General aſſortment of DRUGS

and MEDICINES, of the beſt Qualities, which he ſells Wholeſale or Retail, at his Shop fronting Cornhill, a little above the Market.——ALSO,

BOERHAAVE's CHYMICAL

TINCTURE, prepared from an original Receipt, of which there is not perhaps any true Copy now extant.—It is a powerful Deobſtruent, and an excellent Stomachic. It removes Diſorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Meſentery. Is greatly ſerviceable in Hectics, and with Caution may be uſed in the moſt violent inflamatory Fevers. It is uncommonly efficacious in the Scurvy and Jaundice. As it is apt to increaſe the Diſcharge of Urine, it will not be adviſeable to uſe it in Caſes where that Evacuation is too copious.—It is to be given in chronic Caſes Morning and Evening, to Adults from 40 to 60 Drops, to Children from 6 to 30, in Water or Wine, upon an empty Stomach.—In acute Caſes, it may be given once in 3 or 4 Hours, as Occaſion may require.

N. B. This Medicine has been uſed with the greateſt Succeſs, and has produced ſurprizing Effects in a great Variety of Diſorders; but as it is not known, at leaſt not generally in this Country, and he deſigns not to impoſe on the Public, any Gentleman of the Faculty in the Town of *Boſton*, who ſhall pleaſe to make Trial of it, ſhall be welcome to a Bottle; and he doubts not of their Approbation when they have experienced its Efficacy and Safety.—It will be ſold at Two Piſtareens a Bottle.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

☞ *Dipp'd Tallow Candles, at* Ten Coppers *the ſingle Pound, & cheaper by the Box.*

——TALLOW BY THE BARREL.——

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1768.

A Vindication of Dr. Chauncy's Anſwer to the Biſhop of Landaff, Dr Eaſter.
Dr. Chauncy